

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1878.

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BUILDING FIRST OCCUPIED BY THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1857.



Heliotype Printing Co.

220 Devonshire St., Boston.

College.

Chapel.

School.

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
KENDALL GREEN, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

1878.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

<i>Patron.</i> —RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President of the United States.	<i>Directors.</i> —HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, Senator from Vt.; HON. HENRY L. DAWES, of Mass.; HON. JULIAN HARTRIDGE, M. C., from Ga.; HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, M. C., from Mass.; HON. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, of Ind.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.; HON. HENRY D. COOKE.
<i>President.</i> —EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.	
<i>Secretary.</i> —WILLIAM STICKNEY, Esq.	
<i>Treasurer.</i> —GEORGE W. RIGGS, Esq.	

COLLEGE FACULTY.

<i>President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.</i> —EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.	<i>Professor of Natural Science.</i> —REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.
<i>Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.</i> —SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.	<i>Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.</i> —JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A.
<i>Professor of History and Ancient Languages.</i> —EDWARD A. FAY, M. A.	<i>Assistant Professor of History and English.</i> —J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, M. A.
<i>Professor of Modern Languages.</i> — — — — — *	<i>Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin.</i> —AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.
	<i>Lecturer on Natural History.</i> —REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER, Ph. D.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

<i>President.</i> —EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.	<i>Instructor in Articulation.</i> —MARY T. G. GORDON.
<i>Instructors.</i> —JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; WILBUR NORRIS SPARROW, B. A.	

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

<i>Supervisor.</i> —JOHN B. WIGHT.	<i>Assistant Matron.</i> —Miss MARGARET ALLEN.
<i>Attending Physician.</i> —N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.	<i>Master of Shop.</i> —ALMON BRYANT.
<i>Matron.</i> —Miss ANNA A. PRATT.	

* The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of history and ancient languages.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
KENDALL GREEN, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 1, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1878.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st day of July, 1877, numbered...	81
Admitted during the year.....	15
Since admitted.....	21
Total	117

Under instruction since July 1, 1877: males, 103; females, 14. Of these, 66 have been in the collegiate department, representing twenty-five States and the Federal District, and 51 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1877, will be found appended to this report.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. John Burton Hotchkiss, a graduate of our college, B. A., 1869, M. A., 1874, who has filled a position in our college faculty as tutor in history and English since 1869, was promoted to an assistant professorship last October. At the same time the board of directors promoted to the same rank Mr. Amos G. Draper, also a graduate of our college, B. A., 1872, M. A., 1876, who has filled a position in our college faculty as tutor in mathematics and Latin since 1872.

Miss Mary T. G. Gordon, who has been for many years a faithful and successful teacher in our primary department, has devoted herself during the summer vacation just passed to the study of Bell's system of visible speech, under a competent instructor, and is now giving all her time to the teaching of articulation and lip-reading to pupils in the primary department. The results of her efforts in this interesting department of deaf-mute instruction will be fully stated in our next report.

Mr. Wilbur Norris Sparrow, a graduate of our college in 1877, has been engaged for one year as an instructor in the primary department, and has assumed the duties hitherto discharged by Miss Gordon.

No other changes have occurred among our officers during the year, and all have discharged their several duties in a manner deserving of hearty commendation.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

We are permitted to record another year of exemption from sickness of any serious nature, with a single exception.

Death of James M. Cosgrove.—In April last Mr. Cosgrove, of Minne-

sota, a member of the junior class of our college, was seized with what at first seemed to be an attack of ordinary neuralgia in the head. His illness, however, soon took a more serious form, and after only three days' duration resulted fatally. So unexpected was the death of the patient that a post-mortem examination was made, which revealed the presence of an abscess at the base of the brain.

Death of Julius C. Dargan.—On the 30th of May last, being Decoration Day, and consequently a holiday, Mr. Dargan, of South Carolina, pursuing a select course of study in the college, made a visit to Mount Vernon. The day being quite warm, he went a short distance below the landing and took a bath in the river. He was seen by some fishermen to go out of the water and then return for another swim. After being in the water for a few moments this second time, he threw up his arms, struggled, and sank. When, after some hours, his body was recovered, his lower limbs were found rigidly drawn up, leaving no doubt as to the occasion of his sinking.

Both these young gentlemen were held in high esteem by their friends in the institution, as the following extracts from the records of the college faculty will testify:

Whereas, in the providence of God, we were called to mourn the death, on the 22d of April last, of James Martin Cosgrove, a member of the junior class, we desire to do honor to his memory, and to afford such consolation as we thus may to his afflicted relatives, by placing on record an expression of our sense of his worth, and of our sorrow at an event which seemed so untimely to our limited vision.

During the four years that Mr. Cosgrove was under our tuition his conduct and the character he manifested were such as to entitle him to our esteem and to win for him our affectionate regard. Truthfulness, frankness, generosity, and kindness of heart were marked traits in his character, while his intellectual ability and bodily vigor, with his enthusiasm and earnestness in study and in efforts for self-improvement, gave promise of a life that would be useful to his fellow-men and a comfort and blessing to his friends, and that would reflect honor upon the college. We felt his death as a loss to the institution; and to each of us it brought grief as the loss of a friend to whom we had a strong personal attachment. The evidence which he gave of a Christian temper of mind and of Christian conscientiousness in his daily conduct leads us to the confident hope that the event so afflictive to his surviving friends has been to him the gain of an everlasting life.

Mr. Julius C. Dargan, who lost his life by drowning on the 30th of May last, had been a student in the college for nearly four years; and, during that time, he had won the regard of his teachers by the serious, earnest character of his daily walk and conversation. It is, therefore, their desire and pleasure to put on record this evidence of their appreciation of his many admirable qualities as a student and as a man.

Mr. Dargan was ever faithful to the duties imposed upon him as a student, and during the first years of his connection with the college he was regarded as a young man of much promise; and although the power of his mind were afterward affected unfavorably by the bodily sufferings to which he was subjected by diseases which had fastened upon him, he continued to the last an eager and aspiring student, patient and painstaking in all his work. To these qualities were added a rigidity of moral principle that, being the prompting of a sincere Christian spirit, gave rise to that anxious solicitude to do his whole duty to God and man which was a marked peculiarity of his daily life. We cannot but believe that, with these characteristics, he would have fitted himself to fill a high sphere of honor and usefulness had life and health been spared him. Still we recognize the infinite wisdom and love of our Heavenly Father in removing our friend, by a sudden and comparatively painless death, from a life that to all human foresight had naught but suffering in store for him; and we commend this thought to his sorrowing friends, and the lesson of his life to all aspiring young men, well assured that in them there is comfort and instruction for all who tread the thorny ways of this world.

Death of Mrs. Thomas H. Gallaudet.—On the 13th of May, 1877, Mrs. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the first matron of this institution, died after a few hours' illness, at the house of her son, the president of the institution. Mrs. Gallaudet was appointed to the office of matron by vote of the board on the 30th of May, 1857, and assisted her son in the organization of the institution, holding the office of matron for nine years.

Shortly after her resignation of the office of matron, the following

preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the board of directors:

Whereas this board, apprised of the fact of the retirement, as matron, from this institution, of Mrs. Thomas H. Gallaudet, and deeming this a fit occasion for some expression of their sentiments toward this esteemed and beloved friend, for so many years connected with this institution, caring for it, indeed, with a mother's care in the times of its infancy and comparative helplessness, thus having here accomplished the fullness of her task in this last important work of her earthly mission, and by reason of age and infirmity being now constrained to cease from all active participation in the public and philanthropic enterprise to which the later years of her life have been devoted; and whereas it is eminently proper that we should put in some permanent form, in testimony of our promptings, some tribute to a character so pure and a devotion so distinguished: Therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in Mrs. Gallaudet one who was associated for many years in the nearest earthly relationship with a noble Christian benefactor (in our country the pioneer and founder of institutions for the deaf and dumb), and who, though herself knowing the loss of speech and hearing, and for years past walking in widowhood, has given her best energies to the cause of the afflicted, and left not only a bright record of her manifold personal services, but also a living monument in her philanthropic and devoted sons.

Resolved, That in her retirement now in the ripeness of her years and honor, and ceasing, as is most fit, from all those public, active labors and high responsibilities which she has so long sustained, she will bear with her, for the remainder of her life, our heartfelt appreciation of her many virtues and sterling worth, and our earnest prayers that her last days may be her best days, and that she may find at length in another state of being the perfect rest and reward which are promised to all the good.

After her retirement from the active service of the institution, Mrs. Gallaudet maintained, as was natural, a most lively interest in its prosperity, and during her yearly visits to her son she did much to advance the welfare of the institution, by her intercourse with the officers, pupils, and students in the capacity of a venerated friend and adviser.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE INSTITUTION.

It was on the 16th of February, 1857, that the act of Congress incorporating this institution became a law. On the 16th of February last, the twenty-first birthday of the institution was celebrated by the formal opening and occupancy of the college building, an appropriation for the completion of which was made in March, 1877.

A meeting of the board of directors was called for that day, and all persons officially connected with the institution were invited to attend with their families.

Among those present were the President of the United States, who is ex-officio patron of the institution, with Mrs. Hayes and her cousin, Mrs. McFarland, of Kentucky; Vice-President Wheeler, who was for two years a director of the institution, with Mr. Dickinson, his private secretary, Dr. and Mrs. Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Weed, and Miss Alice Skinner, of Malone, N. Y., friends of the Vice-President; Mrs. Speaker Randall (the Speaker being unavoidably absent), Senators Edmunds and Dawes, and Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, congressional directors of the institution, with their ladies; Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Hon. William Stickney, and Hon. Henry D. Cooke, corporate directors, with their families; F. C. Withers, of New York, architect of the new building, with Mrs. Withers; Senator Windom and ladies; Miss Harris, of

Virginia, daughter of Hon. J. T. Harris, a former director of the institution, with Hon. R. M. Knapp, of Illinois; Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, a former director of the institution, with Mrs. Spalding; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cutter, the ladies being daughters of the late Hon. Amos Kendall, the founder and first president of the institution; Hon. D. C. Denison, an uncle of the wife of President Gallaudet, with Miss Denison.

After the building had been examined by the visitors they were summoned to the chapel hall by the college bell, where the meeting of the board of directors was called to order by the President.

Before the formal business of the board was entered upon, Mr. S. M. Freeman, of Ohio, a member of the senior class, expressed the feelings of the students in the following address, which he delivered orally:

MR. FREEMAN'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The time to which we have long looked forward with eager anticipation has at length arrived. A work, which is but the auxiliary to a higher labor, is accomplished. The architect, the mechanic, the laborer, have one by one withdrawn to other fields of toil, but what a change they have wrought! Side by side with the old college dormitory, around which cluster so many pleasant reminiscences, has arisen an edifice whose beauty of form is enhanced by the uses for which it is intended. Its bright and cosy rooms invite one to study and retirement; its spacious halls are suggestive of comfort and elegance; and the whole seems to offer inducements to patient and cheerful industry. A long-felt want has been supplied; and as we pause to contemplate our surroundings the heart would fain seek to unbosom itself in a flood of expressions.

Surely this gathering is not intended for a mere interchange of compliments, but for heartfelt congratulations. The occasion marks a new era in the history of the college.

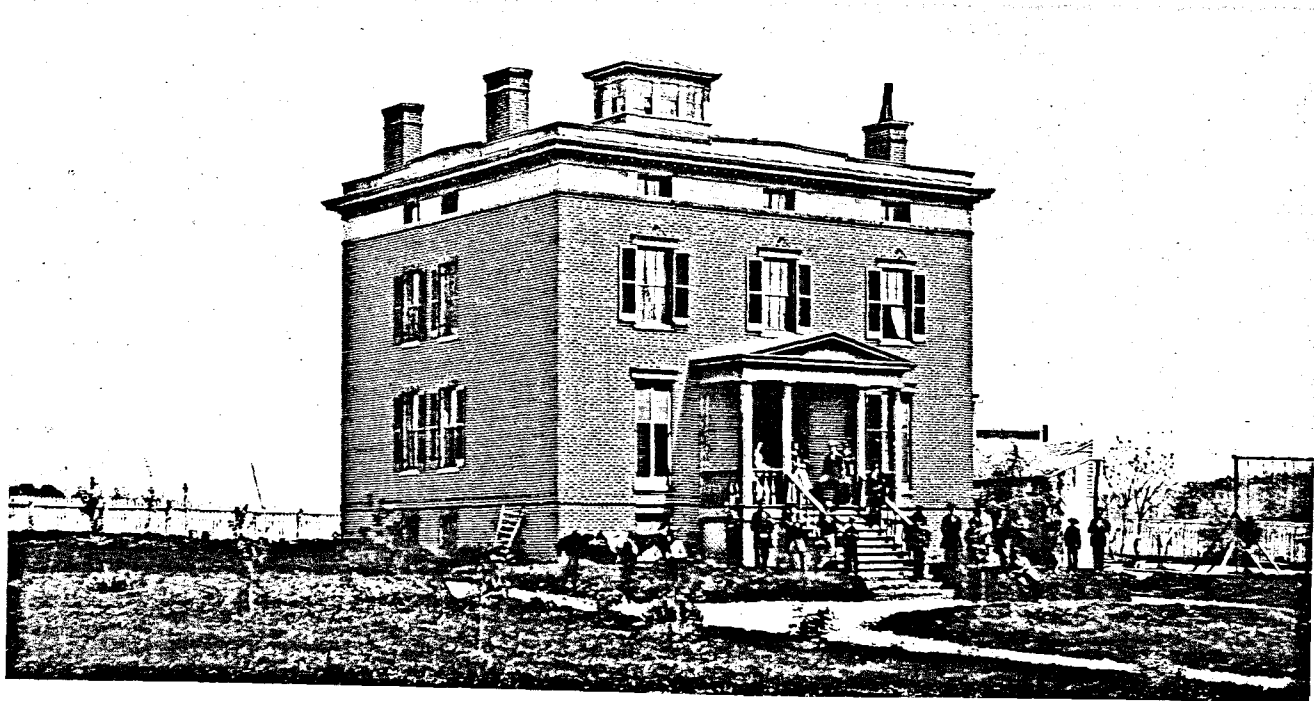
To-day the institution celebrates the twenty-first anniversary of its existence. As we turn back over the records of all those years, what prosperous and healthy growth do we find on every page! *It is a growth fraught with all the evidences of a vigorous life; and now, as a young man who, standing upon the threshold of manhood, implores his father's blessing ere he enters the world's battle-field, so this young institution, about to turn over another leaf, stands prepared to receive the benediction which you are ready and willing to bestow.*

To you, members of the board of directors, and to the president of the college on whose fidelity you have always firmly relied, as well as to the Congress of the United States, the thanks of the students are mainly due. We feel that we owe you a debt of gratitude we can never repay. Gladly would we declare in words our appreciation of this added evidence of your kindness, but the scantiness of language is such as to preclude the possibility of giving full utterance to the feelings of our hearts. Allow us to hope, however, that the future may not be barren of results, but that duty ever beckoning to us, may so direct our footsteps that all our actions may reflect honor upon our alma mater. We assure you that the elegant and commodious structure into which we have just removed, and to which we can point with pride, is to us not only an expression of generous magnanimity, but also a symbol of all that is beautiful and noble in life. Durable, substantial, and elegant, it is well fitted to serve as a pattern after which to mold our characters.

A good education is one of the choicest of earthly blessings. The man who has a clear comprehension of the world's history; of the unfolding of nature's laws, and the various truths of science; who has the highest and most perfect idea of an infinite Being, and who strives to bring himself into closer relation with that Being, is indeed a happy man. But were education neglected all these essential attributes of happiness would be lacking. When we reflect upon all these things, it is natural that we should regard this institution in the light of an unspeakable blessing. Wherever he is, and in whatever circumstances of life he may be placed, the educated deaf-mute can never, never forget the friends to whom he is indebted for his escape from a thralldom worse than slavery of the body.

Among those who honor us by their attendance to-day there are two whose presence is especially gratifying and whose interest in such gatherings never seems to diminish. President and Mrs. Hayes, amid all the vicissitudes of an active life, you have never ceased to give the deaf-mute new proofs of your benevolent regard. We greet you with pleasure, and hope you will share in the joy of this new possession.

We should fall far short of our duty if, on this occasion of rejoicing, we should pass without notice one whose name is forever linked with this institution. Amos Kendall deserves the grateful remembrance of all who enter these walls in search of knowledge; and we are sure that, were he with us at this moment, his eyes would light up and his countenance beam with pleasure as he gazed upon this assemblage. But



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BUILDING ERECTED AND PRESENTED BY HON. AMOS KENDALL TO THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1859.

though he be not present in the flesh, we can imagine that, from that high sphere to which he has been called, his benign smile is beaming down upon us, and there is still the same "God bless you" awaiting us.

Twenty-one years have come and gone. They represent but a very small space in the ocean of time, but for the institution they have been years of fruitful abundance. And now as we enter upon our new era of prosperity, allow us once again, gentlemen of the board of directors, to thank you as the representatives of a great people. We will rest assured that, feeling as you must do the nobility of the service you are rendering, you find yourselves abundantly repaid for your exertions in our behalf.

Hon. William Stickney, secretary of the board, then read the following report:

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The building committee of the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb beg leave to present to the board the following report:

On the day which marks the completion of twenty-one years since the institution was incorporated by Congress, we have the pleasure of informing you that all the buildings contemplated in plans submitted to Congress, eleven years ago, are finished.

The institution has now ample accommodations for all its departments, and nothing remains to be done for its material comfort but to provide for furnishing the new building, for the proper inclosure and improvement of the grounds, and for the erection of a gymnasium.

We are happy to be able to say that the cost of the improvements now completed falls within the original estimates and within the amounts appropriated by Congress, and that after meeting all expenses that have been incurred in connection with our recent building operations there will remain on hand a balance of nearly two thousand dollars, which, under the terms of the appropriation, can be applied toward furnishing the new building. A detailed statement of the disbursements made under the direction of your committee will be laid before the board at a future meeting, to be included in the annual report for the current year.

Your committee desire to express their satisfaction with the manner in which those who have had to do with the planning and construction of the new building have discharged the important tasks they have severally undertaken.

The architect, Mr. F. C. Withers, of New York City, has little need of praise at our hands. The beauty and convenience of the buildings here erected after his designs testify to his talent and skill as no words of a formal report could do. We may be permitted to say, however, that for the unusual accuracy and fullness of his drawings, and his readiness to give time for consultation and explanation either in New York or Washington, without extra compensation, Mr. Withers deserves the acknowledgments of the board.

Mr. J. G. Meyers, of Washington, our supervising architect, has been faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and ever watchful of the interests of the institution.

Mr. J. G. Naylor, the principal contractor, has fulfilled his contract to the entire satisfaction of your committee, having shown himself on all occasions anxious to bring the work fully up to the requirements of the plans and specifications.

The subcontractors also deserve mention for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their respective labors. They are as follows:

Messrs. M. A. McGowan & Co., stonecutters; Henry Conrads, brickmason; Smith, Birge & Co., iron-workers, tanners, and plumbers; Charles Macnicol, painter; George B. Clark, slater,—all of Washington; and Thomas & Sons, of Baltimore, who furnished the butternut wood work.

Equally worthy of favorable notice, are Mr. William W. Vaughn, of Washington, who furnished the colored glass windows; Mr. W. H. Warner, of New York, who erected the steam heating apparatus; and Messrs. Miller & Coates, of New York, who laid the tiled floors in the corridors. These parties have done their work well, and at very moderate prices.

The expense of completing the college edifice, together with connections with the main central building, and the remodeling of the roof of the old section, has amounted to \$125,060.64. This sum includes all fixtures of a permanent character, such as the heating-apparatus, gas-lights, plumbing, &c.; also the expense of plans, specifications, and supervision.

In its construction the building is semi-fireproof. The corridor floors are laid on brick arches, the stairway is composed wholly of iron and stone, and there are numerous partition-walls of solid masonry. Should fire ever occur it is believed it could be speedily checked, and that in any event a safe means of exit is secured to the occupants of the building.

Not a few who are present on this occasion witnessed, on the very spot where we are to-day assembled, the opening of this institution, in a small frame cottage, with five pupils and one instructor.

For the steady and healthful growth that has continued since that day; for the liberality of benevolent men in Washington, Philadelphia, Hartford, and Boston; for the efficient and hearty co-operation of the many friends of the institution in Congress, rising sometimes to bold championship against bitter opposition; for the unwavering favor of the national legislature, and, above all, for the smile of Divine Providence, which has seemed ever to attend the work of this institution, your committee venture to congratulate the board and all who are interested in the welfare of deaf mutes; and to express the hope that so long as youth are found in our country needing such care and training as is here afforded, so long may this institution deserve and receive the support of a beneficent government.

E. M. GALLAUDET.
WM. STICKNEY.

Senator Dawes, in moving the acceptance of this report, congratulated the institution upon its steady and healthful growth from insignificant beginnings, and spoke warmly of the work of President Gallaudet, to whose indomitable will, untiring energy, and rare personal magnetism he attributed the success of the college. While others doubted the feasibility of his plans and aspirations, he never wavered, and to-day these noble buildings, and the noble work of which they are auxiliaries, attest the wisdom of his faith and the strength and benevolence of his purpose. He (Mr. Dawes) took pleasure in recalling the failure of his own efforts to discourage the proposal to purchase Kendall Green, and now gladly acknowledged the importance of having the title of this fine estate vested in the government, for thereby the perpetuity of the institution is secured, while the nature of its incorporation protects it from the disturbing effects of frequent political changes. He hoped the support it had received from Congress in its good work would be as steadily given in the future as in the past.

Dr. Sunderland, in seconding the motion of Mr. Dawes, referred to the favor of God which had so abundantly blessed the institution, and paid a tribute to the founder and first president of the institution, Hon. Amos Kendall, and indorsed Mr. Dawes's opinion of the work and ability of President Gallaudet. He then, on invitation, pronounced the benediction, and the gathering dispersed.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

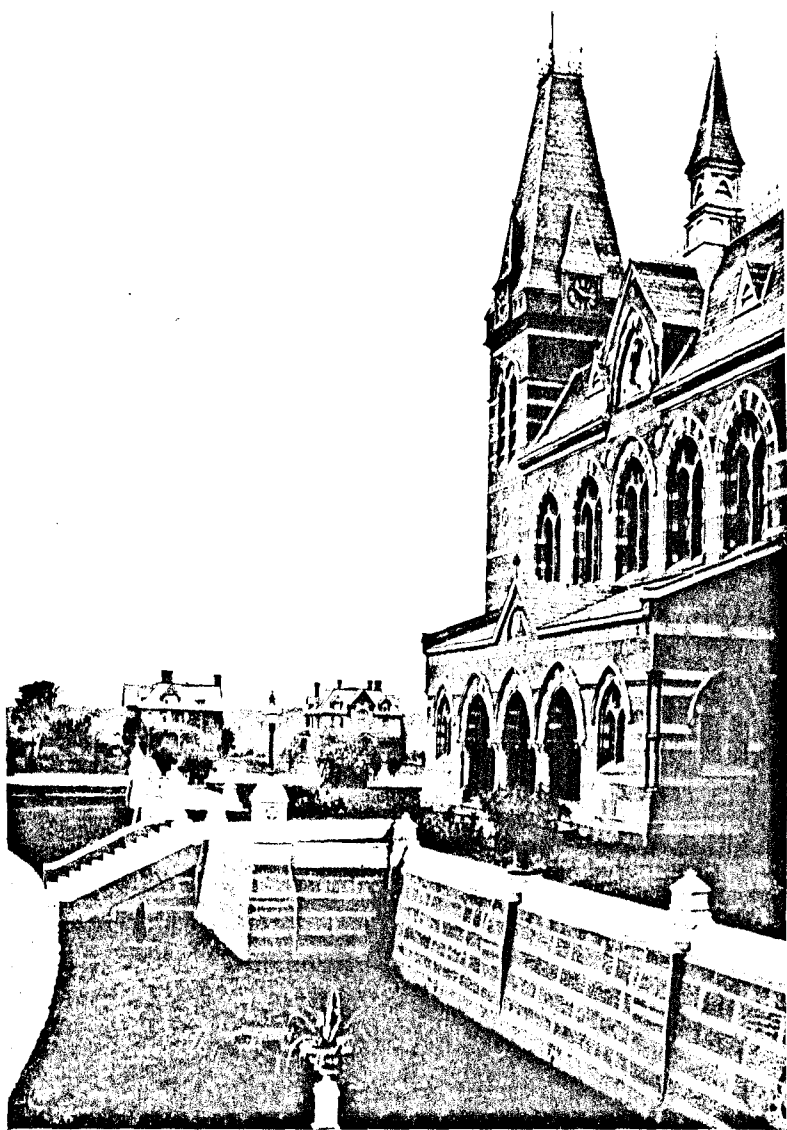
The exercises of the regular public anniversary of our collegiate department took place on the 1st day of May, in the chapel of the institution.

The number of visitors present far exceeded the capacity of the hall, many being unable to secure even standing room. The various departments of the government were represented as well as the diplomatic corps.

The President of the United States, in his capacity as Patron of the institution, occupied the chair.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., president of Howard University, as follows:

O, Lord, who hast revealed Thyself to us through Thy manifold works, we thank Thee that Thou hast also given us knowledge of Thyself through Thy holy word; that we have learned of the way of salvation through Thy son, Jesus Christ; and that we dwell in a Christian land, and amid Christian institutions. We praise Thee that we are permitted on this auspicious occasion to gather together to engage in these exercises connected with the important work of education. We thank Thee for the blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon our land in this respect, and that Thou hast surrounded us on every side with occasions of thoughtful study, and that in this land there is opportunity for us to pursue our investigations for truth through a life-long period. We thank Thee that all classes are embraced within the provisions which are now made for education, and especially would we give Thee thanks that Thou hast turned, in these later days of education, the minds of instructors to the classes of persons represented by this institution, so long shut out from the privileges accorded to us. We desire, O, Lord, with gratitude, to recognize Thy good providence in so rapidly developing the means which could be put to use for their education, and that Thou hast caused the national bounty to flow out toward them in the establishment of this college; and we pray for Thy blessing to rest upon it in all its operations. We pray that Thou wilt be with us on this occasion. May all that shall here be said and done be to Thy glory, and the furtherance of the cause of humanity, through our Lord, Jesus Christ, amen.



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TERRACE AND CHAPEL FRONT.
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
1878.

The following address was then delivered by the president of the college:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GALLAUDET.

The occasion which has brought us together at this hour is one of more than ordinary interest to the friends of this institution.

Besides being a day of festivity and rejoicing to all the members of the college, and the day of days to the young men who are soon to go out from its protecting walls, it is the crowning day of many years to those who have watched this institution from its foundation, and to those who have labored for its upbuilding.

In the times when science was young, the belief was widespread that certain occult powers resided in numbers; that periods in the lives of men and of nations, represented by arithmetical quantities, were momentous.

Although the science of the present no longer accepts these antiquated notions, a certain interest, which it is not easy to explain, attaches to such coincidences as seem to sustain the superstition of our forefathers, and I trust I shall not be looked upon as a believer in the doctrines of the Cabala when I call attention to the fact that, in the institution whose anniversary we are assembled to celebrate, the sacred number *seven* marks the epochs of importance.

The end of the first seven years found the primary department complete in its appointments, and witnessed the inauguration of the college. At twice seven years the success of the latter as an educational undertaking had been demonstrated by the graduation of two classes from the full course of study, the broad domain of Kendall Green had been secured, and the building in which we are now gathered was finished and dedicated.

The third epoch, which closes to-day, finds the buildings of the institution complete, its organization perfected, and its resources, as assured by the legislation of Congress, sufficient for the work it has to do.

The institution enters upon a new existence from this time. The formative, experimental period is past. Henceforth its work is in the line of direct, untrammelled, feasible educational effort. There exists no longer a question as to the possibility of directing deaf-mutes through a course of collegiate study, nor is there any uncertainty as to the value of such training in fitting deaf-mutes for the higher walks of practical life.

Our earliest graduate is an instructor in the primary department of this institution.

Of the class of 1869, one member is the principal of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf-Mutes, a flourishing school of nearly eighty pupils; another, well known in Washington, fills the position of principal examiner in the Patent Office, proving himself fully competent for the discharge of his delicate and important duties; while another is a professor in the faculty of our own college.

One of the class of 1870 is the principal teacher in the young deaf-mute institution of Oregon; others are instructors in Connecticut, Ohio, Tennessee, and Ontario, Canada.

Of the class of 1872, one is a professor in our college, one is the editor and publisher of a newspaper in Massachusetts, one has charge of a school for deaf-mutes in Cincinnati, and others are teaching in Nebraska and Mississippi.

From the later classes teachers have been furnished to the States of Minnesota, Iowa, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania; one has become an accomplished draughtsman in the office of a New York architect, and one has taken a place in a lawyer's office in Columbus. And there is reason to believe that these men, besides many others not yet called to positions of such prominence, are exerting in the communities where they dwell the influence of upright lives, inspired by the principles of reverence to God and love to their fellow-men.

At our second commencement, in 1870, a warm friend of the college, then Secretary of the Interior, alluded to the missionary work that our graduates would find to do as teachers among those who were, like themselves, bereft of hearing. How fully and how soon his prediction has been fulfilled will appear from the fact that at the present time graduates of our college have under their immediate care and training upward of four hundred children and youth in the institutions of this country and Canada.

And thus, even before it has reached its maturity, we are allowed the satisfaction of knowing that the college for the deaf-mutes, denounced in prominent quarters but a few years since as an extravagant and useless experiment, has already done a work for the advantage of the whole country, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Turning from the consideration of the benefits this college may be expected to confer on the community at large, through the work of its graduates, it will, perhaps, be interesting to many here present to be informed as to the course of study afforded to the students, the satisfactory completion of which is made the ground for the conferring of our academic honors.

In the department of mathematics, the freshmen complete algebra; they also study plane geometry, the geometry of space, and the conic sections. The sophomores study

plane and spherical trigonometry to mensuration and surveying, and learn to use logarithms with facility and precision in computation. The juniors demonstrate the propositions of mechanics mathematically, and solve numerous problems. They also study astronomy, and, while their work is chiefly of a descriptive character, classes have mastered the mathematical portion of Loomis's Treatise by extending the study into the first term of the senior year.

In the department of natural sciences an elementary work is studied by the sophomores, accompanied by illustrative experiments. In the junior year practical chemistry is taken up, and laboratory work is performed by each member of the class. A short course in qualitative analysis is pursued which illustrates the methods and enables the class to identify all the common minerals in compounds.

Natural philosophy is studied during the junior year, illustrations of the principal phenomena being given by means of suitable apparatus.

Botany occupies two terms of the sophomore year, physiology, mineralogy, and geology receiving attention at subsequent points of the course.

Beck's binocular microscope and Morton's college lantern are used for the purposes of manipulation and illustration.

The course in history is as full as that of the prominent colleges, comprising the study of American and English history, and a general survey of all the states of the civilized world in ancient and modern times.

More stress is laid upon both the critical and practical study of the English language than in other colleges, owing to the general deficiency of the deaf and dumb of this country in the use of that tongue; and philological studies, which are made optional in most colleges, are here included in the regular course. Frequent exercises in original composition are required of students in all the classes, and a full course in English literature is given.

Latin is studied during the freshman year and about one-half the sophomore year, and while, owing to the prominence given to French and German, and the critical study of the English, the proportion of time devoted to the ancient languages is less than in the usual curriculum of American colleges, it is believed that Latin is taught in such a manner as to awaken in the students the true spirit of classical scholarship, and enable them subsequently to read the more difficult authors independently with pleasure and profit.

French and German are taught by the "natural method" of Professors Heness and Sauveur, the language to be imparted being the only one used in the class-room, and familiarity with the grammatical forms and idioms being acquired by means of conversation and reading before the principles of grammar are taken up. The relations of French to Latin, and of both French and German to English, are explained. The success attained under the "natural method" has been of the most gratifying character.

Logic, rhetoric, and mental science receive as full attention as is usual in colleges; and the same may be said of moral philosophy, evidences of Christianity, political economy, international law, and aesthetics.

In all the departments of study ordinary college text-books are used; recitations are conducted almost wholly in verbal language, and the examinations, which occur three times a year, at the close of each term, are in writing.

On a scale of ten, a mark of 6.5 is necessary to pass an examination, and a standing below 7 is subject to censure.

Lectures are frequently given by the professors on subjects within their respective departments, and occasionally our students enjoy the benefit of addresses from gentlemen not connected with the college, such exercises being interpreted in the manner made use of in your presence to-day.

The young men who are to present essays this afternoon have reached the point in the course of study just detailed which entitles them to the position of candidates for degrees.

Three of them, having lost their hearing in childhood, are able to speak well enough to be understood in conversation; their voices are not, however, strong enough to reach the most distant portions of this hall.

It will be understood, therefore, that the authors of the essays read will make use of the language of signs in their delivery.

In opening the exercises of presentation day in the year of grace 1878, and of the independence of the United States the 102d, may I be permitted, on behalf of the faculty of the college, to congratulate the board of directors, the representatives of the government whose liberal appropriations have nobly supplemented and exceeded the benefactions of individuals, and all who have contributed of their time or their money for the support of this college, on the auspicious events of this day; and, if I may be allowed to speak for those whose ears the finger of God has touched, sealing them until the resurrection morning, may I express the hope and belief that this institution will not lack for support so long as there shall be found within the length and breadth of our land those who need its fostering care.

LETTER FROM REV. W. W. TURNER, PH. D.

Hon. William Stickney, secretary of the board of directors, then read the following letter from Rev. Dr. William W. Turner, for many years principal of the deaf and dumb institution at Hartford:

HARTFORD, April 25, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to be present with you on your approaching presentation day has reached me, and has awakened within me the recollection of some of the most interesting events of my life. I cannot fail to mention, first of all, my call from your honored father in 1821 to aid him, almost in its beginning, in the new department of education he had so successfully introduced into this country, and then my having advocated in the second convention of teachers in 1851 the necessity of a high school or college for the deaf-mutes, and had hoped, as I intimated, that your father might be placed at its head. But the Good Master assigned him a higher seat in His kingdom of glory and qualified his youngest son for the responsible position.

This reminds me of the pleasant visits I made to Washington to see the deaf-mute college an accomplished fact—successfully carried forward under government patronage by your judicious management until it has now reached its *full majority*—and can never more be regarded as an experiment.

I shall never forget your regard for me in assigning me a position as a lecturer on natural history and the pleasant interviews I have had with your students in that capacity. Nothing but the infirmities of age, intensified by a life of hard work in the education of deaf-mutes, would have prevented more frequent and later efforts in the same direction, and my most ready and cheerful consent to undertake all you have desired me to do at your approaching “anniversary.” But while “the spirit is willing the flesh is weak.” I dare not, therefore, venture to place myself in my present feeble condition under the excitement of the occasion and the temptation to exertions beyond my strength.

I must, with sincere regret, decline your invitation, and deny myself the pleasure which, under other circumstances, a visit to your hospitable mansion would have given to both Mrs. Turner and myself.

With our kind regards to Mrs. Gallaudet and our prayers for your future prosperity and welfare, I am, most affectionately, yours,

WM. W. TURNER

E. M. GALLAUDET, LL.D.

The candidates for degrees delivered essays, as follows:

Dissertation, William Wordsworth, by Delos Albert Simpson, Michigan.

Dissertation, John Kitto, by Frank Caleb Holloway, Iowa.

Oration, The Sideral Heavens, by Frank Ross Gray, Illinois.

Oration, The English Parliament, by Samuel Mills Freeman, Ohio.

After the conclusion of the essays presented by the candidates for degrees, the following addresses were delivered:

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, OF INDIANA.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am not here to-day for the purpose of addressing you at any great length. Circumstances are not favorable, if I should wish to do so, as our time is quite limited.

It has so happened that, during most of the years in which I have been engaged in public life, I have been frequently called upon to aid in enterprises like this; that is, in assisting to build up and maintaining the benevolent institutions of the country, first in my own State, and afterward in the Congress of the United States. I do not claim great credit for anything I have done in that direction. I attribute what I have done more to an inability to say no, when asked to perform what seemed to me to be a plain duty, than anything else. I had not the courage to do otherwise than assist when I have had the opportunity.

I have watched the progress of this institution, step by step, for many years. Twenty years ago when I first became acquainted with it, there were but a few acres of ground and a small and modest brick building, all of which were the gift of one of our distinguished citizens and philanthropists. It was not endowed. The organization which controlled it was strictly a private one, and the gentlemen who composed that organization devoted themselves to their duties simply as a matter of charity and benevolence.

Congress, however, extended some aid to the institution from the beginning in the shape of small appropriations for the education of the deaf-mutes of the District. These

appropriations were afterward increased from time to time as the growth and emergencies of the institution seemed to require. After the close of the war, when the attention of Congress could be better given to the ordinary affairs of civil life, a very grave question arose as to what should be the exact future relations of this institution to the Government of the United States. Upon this subject there were some grave differences of opinion. Inasmuch as the corporation was a private one, and the government had no title to the property controlled by it, it was contended by many that the most that could be done was simply to appropriate money each year to pay for the education of the deaf-mutes of the District who might attend the institution, without assuming any control or responsibility further of the institution itself. Under that construction there never could have been much growth or much development. Finally, however, after much earnest discussion, and after careful consideration, in which I had the honor in some way, from time to time, to participate, Congress came handsomely to the rescue, and assumed the ownership of its property and a share in the control of the affairs of the institution. This arrangement resulted in the purchase by Congress of a large additional tract of land adjoining the original tract or site. Provision was made for a certain number of directors to represent Congress in the management of the institution. Provision was also made for the erection of this magnificent college building, which has just been finished, the completion of which is an occasion of special rejoicing to-day. So that we find ourselves now no longer struggling to maintain a mere private school as of twenty years ago, but in the possession of an institution fully recognized among the higher institutions of learning in the country. We have now large and commodious grounds with magnificent and appropriate buildings, with a fully organized and most efficient faculty, capable and prepared to give the most thorough instruction of any institution for the deaf and dumb in the whole world. This may be considered a remarkable announcement, but it is nevertheless true. In reality it is the only institution which is prepared to give the deaf-mutes of this or any other country a thorough collegiate education; and to be able to make that announcement at the end of the brief period of twenty-one years reflects high credit upon all who have been actively engaged in bringing about this very great result.

I therefore extend my congratulations, not only to the faculty, but to all connected with the institution, upon the success they have achieved. This work, however, has not been brought about without strenuous and persistent efforts upon the part of those immediately in charge of the institution. Objections have been interposed every time they asked for further appropriations, for the reason, among others that I have named, it was objected that the institution was costing too much; not that there was extravagance, but that the deaf-mutes of the District here, for whom it was originally intended, ought to be educated at a smaller cost and by some less expensive methods. Others objected entirely to the making of any appropriation by Congress, under the impression that this was a private charity in the beginning and ought to continue to be a private charity merely and be supported by those having an interest in deaf-mute education. In my judgment these objections were never well taken. It is an axiomatic truth, conceded to be so at least, that popular education, universal education, is a necessity of our political condition; that popular government can only be sustained by universal education. The deaf-mutes of the country are just as much a portion of our population and as much citizens of the United States as any other portion of the community. Therefore, I always felt that the obligation to educate deaf-mutes was one resting as much upon us as any other obligation of similar import; and because it may happen to cost a little more money *per capita* to educate any of these persons in the way that is essential for their future usefulness is no reason why we should not acknowledge that obligation.

As has been said by Dr. Gallaudet, the distinguished president of this institution, this institution now, with the completion of the college building, enters upon a new career. It is now at the very front and leads the way in this grand enterprise. Hereafter I hope we shall not have to call upon the government for so much aid as we formerly had to do. What we shall be required to do hereafter will be more of a routine and of a professional character, and those connected with the institution will have the opportunity of devoting themselves more exclusively to the matters of education alone. I confidently anticipate, therefore, for those immediately in charge of the institution an easier and a much more comfortable time than in the doubtful and uncertain days now past and gone.

I think we may also safely count upon a career of continual and increasing usefulness in the great work which has been assigned to this institution.

My observation in life has impressed me very strongly with one idea, and that is that the success of all great enterprises, whether they be public or private, is mainly due to the energy of some one controlling mind. You may take the great newspaper establishments of the country, which are one of the strongest features of this American civilization of ours, and the success of nearly every one is attributable to the mind of some one person at some time connected with it. So it is in all great enterprises to which the public attention is usually directed. I think I may with propriety on this occasion,

occupying the position which I have, and the opportunities which I have had, speak a word upon that subject. If this institution had not fallen into the hands of its present distinguished president, or some such gentleman as he, I think it would never have enjoyed the proud eminence which it now occupies. [Applause.] I have often heard the remark made of seeing "the right man in the right place," and I intend no ordinary compliment when I say that I regard the distinguished president as emphatically in that capacity. [Applause.] Devoted to his work by a long previous training, and by an earnestness which I have never seen excelled, he has made this matter his own from the very beginning until the present hour. Several times when he wanted additional appropriations to do what seemed to be necessary about the institution, while I very much desired his success, I felt that he had undertaken more than could be obtained for the present, and I have witnessed the cold manner in which these suggestions have been received by those having the appropriations specially in charge; but somehow, under the influence of that earnest zeal, that even temperament, and the strong arguments which have always characterized his efforts, before the close of the session he would get practically just what he desired. [Applause.] I think but few appeals have been made by Dr. Gallaudet which have not been granted. I know I was always unable to resist him myself, and I think that has been about the condition of most others to whom his benevolent appeals have been made.

Upon this occasion I want to say another thing: that the success of this enterprise in later years has been largely due to the magnificent generosity of the general government. It was impracticable for private charity to go forward and make it the institution it is to-day. As I have remarked, for many years it had a very doubtful existence, and was unable to claim any well-defined relations with the general government, while yet, to some extent, sustained by it. The subsequent action of Congress, to which I have referred, has relieved it of that anomaly, and has placed it upon a very sure footing as regards the means for its support. The success of the institution in the future is therefore, I feel, assured, and we ought now to be able without any very great extra effort to sustain the work which has been already so well begun, making it a continued success. In referring to Dr. Gallaudet in such terms as I feel I ought to do under the circumstances, and especially as I may not have an opportunity of addressing so many of the immediate friends of the institution very soon again, I do not desire to underrate the other persons associated with him in his good work, nor do I wish to underrate the services of his most excellent faculty, and that of his assistants, nor would I have you lose sight for a moment of that magnificent man who founded this institution, the Hon. Amos Kendall, to whom I have heretofore referred, and who must never be forgotten when we refer to the history of the institution. I feel, so far as I am personally concerned, and I trust you all have this same feeling with me, the most profound satisfaction at the situation by which this institution is surrounded to-day, its twenty-first anniversary. I also feel great satisfaction in reflecting on the great improvement which has been made in the matter of deaf-mute education generally within the period of the last fifty years. It is to the deaf-mute a new life, exerting new hopes and aspirations. For myself I have never entered one of these institutions, either for the education of the deaf-mute or the blind, or for the care of the insane, and witnessed all the appointments made for the improvement of these unfortunate classes, without having, for the moment at least, a better opinion of our race and of the civilization under which we live. Ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you longer.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your exercises have been already sufficient for all your desires, I am sure, and I will only detain you to say how much I am gratified to see the completion of this enterprise, which has been struggling up for so many years, and has reached a point at last where I think almost anybody will rejoice at its further progress. I believe I said, on this stage nine years ago, that nothing impressed me more during the later days of the war, when I first came to this city, than seeing the great marble columns being set up on the east, west, north, and south fronts of yonder Capitol, while the sound of battle was echoing across the Potomac, and shaking the very windows of the Executive Mansion. It was a touching exhibition of unshakable faith in the final triumph and permanency of the Union. While fighting with all their might to maintain its existence, the American people were quietly setting up these noble columns as symbols of their faith that there would forever be a great capital of a great nation here, beside the beautiful Potomac; and step by step, as the struggle went on and the restoration of the Union became certain, the determination seemed to be crystallized in the American mind that there should not be another rebellion like it; and as they had strengthened and adorned our marble Capitol, so also they set up new pillars of justice and freedom, the living temple of our liberties, to be its perpetual glory and support. By the same inspiration our work of education, national in its spirit, earnest and determined in its character, has been pur-

sued during the last fifteen years more than in any other period, because our people saw that the safety of the nation required it.

I am rejoiced to know that this institution cherishes the ideas I have been trying to set forth. These afflicted young men were only recently regarded as an almost helpless and useless portion of our common humanity. The effort of their country to set them in a place where they should have an equal chance in the race of life, is most worthy; and here first, I believe, on the earth, certainly first in America, the deaf-mutes find an opportunity to enjoy college rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed by others who are not so afflicted. And that is great. It is the great glory of our republic that she has done it; and at a time when it costs something to do it.

This institution is one of the three that the United States supports. The one to educate her sons for the Navy, the other for the Army, both of these for the safety of the nation in time of war, and for her safeguard against war; and the third, this institution, in which the government reaches out its hand to make you the equal of all her other citizens not afflicted as you are. What is the meaning of all this? The lesson it teaches is the increased value to Americans of training. That, in my judgment, is the best lesson of our century. We are coming to understand that, whether you want a man for war, or for peace—for whatever purpose you need him—a trained man is better than an untrained man. However great your untrained man may be, he would be greater and more efficient if he had been trained. College training is not meant to give you facts, but to teach you how to handle facts when you enter the many-sided life of our country.

People waste a great deal of time thinking whether they had better study Latin or Greek, or this or that science. I sum up all I have to say on the subject by calling attention to the remark of a distinguished French scholar; when asked if it were necessary to have a knowledge of the ancient languages, he said, "O, no; it is not necessary to know Latin, but it is necessary to have forgotten it." That is, either be a man who now knows it, or be one who has forgotten it, but saved the training it gave.

Thanking you, Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention to this discursive talk, I bid you good day. [Applause.]

Messrs. Freeman, Gray, Holloway, and Simpson were then presented by the president of the college to the board of directors as candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts. The president announced that the board had conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on Otto Friedrich Kruse, the most distinguished deaf-mute of Germany.

The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector of St. Ann's church for deaf-mutes in New York City, then dismissed the audience with the benediction.

It is worthy of mention in this connection, as indicating the interest felt in Europe in our college, that the *Journal de Bruxelles* of August 13 last contains an appreciative article upon the college from the pen of the eminent Mgr. de Haerne, speaking of the degree of master of arts recently bestowed by the college upon O. F. Kruse, the German deaf-mute, who has distinguished himself as a teacher and writer. Mgr. de Haerne says it is "a powerful encouragement given to deaf-mutes in general, inasmuch as this honor conferred upon one of their number tends to raise them all in the social scale, by removing the barrier which in the eyes of the world separated them in their instruction from the rest of society."

COMPLETION OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE INSTITUTION.

With the completion of the college-building already alluded to in this report, the plans submitted to Congress in our ninth report are fully carried out.

As presenting better ideas of our buildings and grounds than any verbal description could do, seven photographs are herewith transmitted, which have been taken by a young deaf-mute photographer, Mr. Ronald Douglas, who was for two years a student in our college.

No. 1 presents a view of about half of Kendall Green, taken from a hill on the adjoining estate of Trinidad, recently donated to the Colum-



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KENDALL GREEN, D. C., FROM THE NORTHEAST.
1878.

bian University by William W. Corcoran, esq. At the extreme right of this view will be seen the location of the residence occupied by Hon. Amos Kendall at the time of the establishment of this institution. The house, which fell very much into decay after Mr. Kendall's removal from it, has lately been taken down and rebuilt as a farm cottage, and is now occupied by the steward and farmer of the institution.

No. 2 gives a view of the main buildings of the institution, taken from the roof of the president's house.

No. 3 shows the dwelling-houses occupied by the president and professors.

No. 4 is a view of the terrace and a portion of the chapel front, taken from a window in the building of the primary department.

No. 5 gives a view of the museum.

No. 6 is a copy of a picture taken some years since of the building in which the institution commenced its operations twenty-one years ago. The same building was used seven years later as the first home of the collegiate department.

No. 7 gives a view of a building erected in 1859, at the expense of Hon. Amos Kendall, and by him presented to the institution, together with two acres of land. This structure forms a part of the building of the primary department, and its west wall can be seen in view No. 2.

The appropriation of \$5,000 made by Congress at its last session for the improvement and inclosure of our grounds has enabled us to complete the terrace-wall connecting our main buildings; to erect six lamps in the grounds near the buildings; to pave the approaches from the gateway to the several buildings with a substantial concrete pavement six inches in thickness, which serves as carriage-way and foot-path at the same time; to build a substantial gate-keeper's lodge, containing four rooms; to inclose in terra-cotta piping of suitable diameter a drain 500 feet long, leading away from our buildings, that has remained uncovered for several years; to build fifty-five rods of new fencing on our western boundary-line; to repair more than a hundred rods of fencing; to grade and gravel a thousand square yards of roadway; to lay turf around the college-building and the approaches thereto; leaving about \$500 still unexpended, with which it is designed to purchase trees and shrubbery for planting next spring.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Receipts.

Balance from old account	\$612 18
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	48,000 00
Received for board and tuition.....	1,441 88
Received from manual-labor fund	291 00
Received from students for books and stationery.....	349 29
Received for work done in shop	276 97
Received from sale of live stock.....	140 50
Received for damage to grounds by cattle.....	8 50
Received from sale of gas	99 91
Received from pupils for repairs to shoes.....	5 00
Received from sale of old carpet.....	2 38
Received from sale of milk.....	109 80
Received from sale of wheat.....	138 15
Received from sale of old wood.....	91 00
Received from sale of apples.....	7 50
Received for transportation refunded.....	4 00

51,578 06

Disbursements.

Expended for salaries and wages.....	\$28, 253 69
Expended for groceries.....	2, 629 44
Expended for meats.....	4, 499 64
Expended for potatoes.....	506 50
Expended for incidental and household expenses, marketing, &c.....	2, 872 83
Expended for butter and eggs.....	2, 045 97
Expended for fuel.....	1, 104 23
Expended for bread.....	1, 353 77
Expended for gas.....	1, 147 98
Expended for repairs on buildings, &c.....	1, 638 43
Expended for furniture.....	290 85
Expended for live-stock.....	225 00
Expended for expenses of directors' meetings and public anniversaries....	213 50
Expended for books and stationery.....	767 13
Expended for dry goods and shoes.....	243 29
Expended for medical attendance.....	214 00
Expended for feed, fertilizers, farm-tools, &c.....	300 38
Expended for lumber.....	289 71
Expended for printing and engraving.....	74 00
Expended for ice.....	125 74
Expended for drugs and chemicals.....	154 21
Expended for new carriage, and carriage and wagon repairs.....	388 68
Expended for excursion and entertainments for pupils.....	86 06
Expended for illustrative apparatus.....	258 00
Expended for blacksmithing.....	84 00
Expended for harness and repairs.....	45 94
Expended for hardware.....	338 06
Expended for erection and rent of telephones.....	117 50
Expended for clothing for pupils.....	8 50
Balance unexpended.....	1, 301 03
	<hr/>
	51, 578 06

II.—EXTENSION AND FITTING UP OF BUILDINGS.

Receipts.

By balance.....	\$12 24
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	72, 024 62
	<hr/>
	72, 036 86

Disbursements.

Expended for wages and labor.....	\$1, 399 86
Expended for architect's services.....	2, 201 36
Expended on contracts with J. G. Naylor.....	55, 392 74
Expended for heating.....	3, 400 00
Expended for glass windows.....	712 00
Expended for stone-work.....	597 25
Expended for paving and grading.....	387 29
Expended for iron-work.....	268 20
Expended for gas-fixtures.....	402 96
Expended for tiles for corridor floors.....	2, 334 28
Expended for weather-vane, anemometer, and recording instrument....	181 00
Expended for lumber.....	947 33
Expended for brick-work.....	637 29
Expended for material.....	747 08
Expended for furnishing.....	1, 255 37
Expended for plumbing and tin work.....	506 19
Expended for lightning-rods.....	162 00
Expended for slating.....	120 55
Expended for plastering.....	343 75
Balance.....	40 36
	<hr/>
	72, 036 86

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, fifty-one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a gymnasium with bath-house attached, and the improvement of the grounds of the institution and the inclosure of the same, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

The first estimate is for the same amount as was appropriated by Congress at its last session for the current expenses of the present year.

The improvements contemplated in the second estimate are very important to the welfare of our pupils and the safety and proper care of our grounds.

We have long felt the need of a gymnasium, to enable us to give proper attention to the physical development of our pupils, but the urgent demands of the institution in other directions have led us to postpone this improvement until the main buildings were completed.

The fact that no less than four of our older pupils have met death by drowning, and our knowledge of the fact that many of them have never been taught to swim, have made it seem desirable that in connection with our gymnasium there should be a bathing-pool of sufficient size to enable us to teach all our pupils how to manage themselves in the water.

The second estimate is designed also to provide for the further improvement of our grounds, in accordance with the plans of Mr. Fred. Law Olmstead, adopted twelve years ago, and to commence the erection along our front line on Boundary street of a substantial stone and iron fence, the need for which begins to be very pressing.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,

President.

Hon. C. SCHURZ,

Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

- From Connecticut.*—Robert Newton Parsons.
From Delaware.—Theodore Kiesel.
From Georgia.—Lewis Arthur Palmer.
From Illinois.—Charles Chester Codman, Lester Goodman, Frank Ross Gray, Alva Jeffords, James Moline Tipton.
From Indiana.—James Irvin Sansom, Jesse Cross.
From Iowa.—Frank Caleb Holloway, William Austin Nelson.
From Maryland.—Charles Stewart.
From Massachusetts.—John Francis Donnelly, Frederick Fremont Smith, John Albert Prince, Albert Samuel Tufts, Henry White.
From Michigan.—George Melnotte Grummond, Delos Albert Simpson, Edward Louis Van Damme.
From Minnesota.—James Martin Cosgrove, Jeremiah P. Kelly, James Lewis Smith.
From Missouri.—George Thomas Dougherty.
From New York.—William Albert Jackson, John Gordon Saxton.
From New Hampshire.—William E. White.
From North Carolina.—Albert Johnson Andrews.
From Ohio.—Hugh Robert Drake, Samuel Mills Freeman, Robert King, Joseph Winton Leib, Richard L. H. Long, Charles Merrick Rice, Collins Stone Sawhill, Isaac Hatcher Sawhill, Albert Henry Schory, Frank Wiley Shaw, Samuel Cox Stebelton, Robert Newton Stevenson, Alfred Flinn Wood, John Joachim Viets.
From Pennsylvania.—Eddie Romanzo Carroll, Jerome Thaddeus Elwell, Abram Frantz, Jacob Mitchell Koehler, Herbert Monroe Mallick, Robert Middleton Zeigler.
From South Carolina.—Thomas Hines Coleman, Julius C. Dargan, David Calhoun Hicks.
From Tennessee.—Isaac Newton Hammer.
From Vermont.—James Dresser Allen, Frank Wilson Bigelow.
From West Virginia.—George Layton.
From Wisconsin.—Lars M. Larson, James Joseph Murphy, Harry Reed.
From District of Columbia.—Arthur Dunham Bryant, Charles Clifford Griffin.

PRIMARY.

Females.

Louisa Yocum Fisher	District of Columbia.
Annie H. Elliott	South Carolina.
Katie Elliott	South Carolina.
Jennie J. Gillem	Tennessee.
Lydia Leitner	Maryland.
Margaret Ryan	District of Columbia.
Josephine Sardo	District of Columbia.
Eliza Thompson	District of Columbia.
Sophia R. Weller	District of Columbia.
Clara V. White	District of Columbia.

Males.

Willbur F. Bateman	Ohio.
William Brookmire	Pennsylvania
Edward T. Burns	District of Columbia.
Elmer E. Butterbaugh	District of Columbia.
Enoch G. Carroll	District of Columbia.
Edward Carter	District of Columbia.
Fred C. Cook	Louisiana.
Douglas Craig	District of Columbia.
John Francis Craig	District of Columbia.
Josiah Cuffy	Fortress Monroe.

Robert W. Dailey	District of Columbia.
William F. Deeble	District of Columbia.
Edgar Graugnard	Louisiana.
Edward O. Herr	Kentucky.
Timothy Hyde	Delaware.
Jeremiah Hyde	Delaware.
William Kohl	District of Columbia.
Charles E. D. Krigbaum	District of Columbia.
Frank A. Leitner	Maryland.
Joseph Lyles	District of Columbia.
John O'Rourke	District of Columbia.
Columbus A. Rhea	District of Columbia.
Henry L. Rhea	District of Columbia.
William J. Rich	District of Columbia.
Moses Robinson	District of Columbia.
John A. Starks	Virginia.
Erving H. Starks	Virginia.
William A. Tilley	District of Columbia.
John W. L. Unsworth	District of Columbia.
Nelson White	District of Columbia.
Louis Whittington	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Thursday before Easter; the third beginning the first Tuesday after Easter, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the close of the term in June to the opening of the term in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or application for admission should be addressed to the president.